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FURTHER APPEARANCES OF PULICALVARIA PICEAELLA KEARFOTT (LEP.: GELECHIIDAE). — On 10th. July 1983 and again on 9th. July 1984, I found a small Gelechiid moth in my garden m.v. at Winchester, Hants (VC 11). Both were males but neither the external characteristics nor the genitalia could be related to any species described in British literature, and, in a telephone discussion, Mr. E. C. Pelham-Clinton suggested that they could be *Pulicalvaria piceaella* and gave reference to Canadian literature in which the male genitalia are illustrated and the species described. Check with this literature (*Can. Ent.* 94: 1198-1215; 1962) showed that this suggestion was correct.

The first British specimen of this moth was taken by W. E. Minnion in June 1952 at Pinner in Middlesex and the second by A. A. Allen on 6th July 1959 at Blackheath, London (*Ent. Rec.* 73: 40:41 ; 1961). at which time the species was assigned to the genus *Recurvaria* Haworth, subsequently to *Eucordylea* Dietz and currently to a new genus *Pulicalvaria* Freeman. I understand that subsequently a further one or two specimens were also taken in the south-east of the country.

It would therefore appear that this species may be breeding and spreading in this country and search for larvae might prove rewarding. According to the *Can. Ent.* reference quoted above, they feed on various species of spruce including *Picea abies*, but apparently prefer *P. glauca*. The larvae hibernate and then feed again for a short period in the spring, the feeding larvae having sclerotized areas bright shiny brown, with an orange-brown body, whilst in the hibernating larva the sclerotized areas are dark brown or nearly black with a deep pink or brick-red body. It is a needle and bud miner but may also be on insect of damaged cones or foliage, old staminate flowers, galls etc. Three other related spruce feeding species (*Eucordylea blastovora* McLeod; *E. ducharmeii* Freeman and *E. atrupictella* Dietz) which to date have not been recorded from Britain are also described, but *P. piceaella* is the only one of these which hibernates as a larva. — Col. D. H. STERLING, "Tangmere", 2 Hampton Lane, Winchester, Hants. SO22 5LF.